

phana, corneo-cinerea, carina fulvescente, apice obtusiusculo. Anfractus $10\frac{1}{2}$, exsertiusculi, plani, sutura impressa, marginata divisi; ultimus valde convexus, ad umbilicum subangulatus, ad aperturam deflexus, disjunctus et subconstrictus; umbilicus maximus, conicus, apertus, anfractus omnes ostendens. Apertura rotundo-lunata, peristomate continuo, incrassatulo, undique expanso. Alt. $0\cdot005\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $0\cdot010$ m.

Comptes Rendus, May 6, 1878, p. 1149.

On a remarkable new Generic Type of Characins.

By THEO. GILL.

More than ten years ago I discovered and laid aside in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution a specimen representing a previously unnamed genus of Characins, which was strikingly distinct from any recognized by other naturalists. I delayed the announcement in the hopes of being able to publish it in connexion with a revision of the whole family; but I deem it now expedient to introduce it without further procrastination. The genus may be called and distinguished as follows:—

ELOPOMORPHUS.

Curimatine Characinids with an elongated fusiform body; rounded belly; conic head with the operculum very oblique; mouth terminal and apparently transverse, but capable of considerable distention, the supramaxillaries being quite movable and the mandible inserted under the eye; the margins of the jaws trenchant; teeth none; the dorsal median and above the ventrals; the anal short; the gill-arches acutely bent and with prolonged limbs, and the gill-rakers very numerous and setiform.

Elopomorphus Jordanii.

The height of the body is contained about five times and a third in the (extracaudal) length, the length of the head rather more than three times and a half; the eyes are covered with a membranous coat; there are about 100 scales in the lateral line, and seventeen rows between the back in front of dorsal and the lateral line.

D. 11, A. 11, P. 10, V. (1) 12.

The colour, in alcohol, is rufescent and without decided markings.

The single specimen in the Smithsonian collection was obtained many years ago by Lieut. Gibbon from the Marmore River in Bolivia.

The *Anodus elongatus* of Spix seems to be a congeneric but quite distinct species.—*Field and Forest*, May 21.